THE trustees of the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery have established, the *British Medical Journal* states, two new chairs in tropical diseases with the object of preparing medical practitioners to deal with those affections in the Philippines and in Cuba. Dr. Robert S. Linn and Dr. V. J. Hooper have been appointed to the chairs.

THE fifth annual dinner of the Association of Old Students of the Central Technical College will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, on Friday, February 20, at 7.30 p.m. Prof. W. C. Unwin, F.R.S., president of the Association, will take the chair. Tickets (price 5*s*. 6*d*.) can be obtained on application to the hon. secretary, Dr. E. F. Armstrong, 55 Granville Park, Lewisham, S.E.

IT is stated by the *Times* that the announcements recently made that Rhodes scholars have been elected in South Africa and the United States are inaccurate. The trustees have not yet awarded any scholarships. It is hoped that the scholars from the Cape Colony, Natal and Rhodesia may be elected in time to go into residence in Oxford in October next and also the first students from Germany, who are to be elected by the German Emperor, but the other scholarships will not commence before October, 1904.

THE effort made to clear off the debt of 5000*l*. on Bristol University College has, we learn from the *Times*, been successful. Sir William H. Wills and Sir Frederick Wills, M.P., agreed to give 1000*l*. each, provided that three like donations could be secured. In this the council of the college was not successful, but the offer was allowed to remain open on the understanding that the remaining 3000*l*. should be raised in any sums during the year. On the occasion of the recent University Colston dinner, it was announced that the 5000*l*. had been raised all but 500*l*. In the course of the evening, one of the guests gave 250*l*., and since then 700*l*. has been received, the total of 5500*l*. now reached including a contribution from the Bishop of the diocese, who presided at the dinner.

THE Government of the United Provinces is, the *Pioneer Mail* understands, considering the possibility of establishing a teaching university at Allahabad. The evidence given before the recent Universities Commission showed that the higher learning is almost entirely neglected by the Indian Universities, all the energies of their professors being taken up with pass work for the intermediate and B.A. examinations. The scheme which is being considered by the Local Government is that the Muir Central College should be strengthened and devoted to the higher branches of learning. The intermediate classes would be given up, and this work would be undertaken by a new college to be created for the purpose in Allahabad with its own principal and its own professors. Several new chairs would be added to the present college, and it would thus be able to devote its time to scholarship in the sense understood in Europe and to advanced work in science. In a recent speech, the Agha Khan, president of the Mohammedan educational conference, suggested that ten million rupees should be raised by voluntary subscription among the Mohammedan community to convert the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh into a university. It seems clear from such facts as these that educational requirements are receiving great attention in India.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

Chemical Society, January 21.—Prof. Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S., in the chair.—The following papers were communicated:—Researches on silicon compounds. Part viii. Interactions of silicophenylamide with thiocarbimides, by Prof. Emerson **Reynolds**. Silicophenylamide readily combines with one or two molecules of the thiocarbimides to form crystalline compounds, which dissociate into their generators at 100° C.; it also reacts with thiocarbimides when heated in sealed tubes, with the formation of silicodiphenylimide and a disubstituted thiocarbamide.—On the relation between the absorption spectra and the chemical structure of corydaline, berberine and other alkaloids, by Drs. **Dobbie** and **Lauder**. It is shown that corydaline and tetrahydroberberine, which are known to possess similar constitutions, give absorption spectra which differ in general absorption, but show no specific absorption differences. This is found to be the case generally for related alkaloids, and the authors suggest that such observations may occasionally be useful in deciding between possible formulæ for an alkaloid.—Absorption spectra of laudanine and laudanosine in relation to their chemical constitution, by Drs. **Dobbie** and **Lauder**. An application of the results of the foregoing paper to these two alkaloids, which are shown to belong probably to the reduced berberine group.—Pheno*cyclo*heptene, by Dr. **Kipping** and Mr. **Hunter**. A description of the properties of this hydrocarbon.—The influence of molybdenum and tungsten trioxides on the specific rotations of *l*-lactic acid and potassium *l*-lactate, by Dr. **Henderson** and Mr. **Prentice**. These oxides increase the specific rotations of *l*-lactic acid and of its potassium salt, probably as the result of the formation of salts of the *tartar emetic* type.—Estimation of ethyl alcohol in essences and medicinal preparations, by Dr. T. E. **Thorpe** and Mr. **Holmes**. The mixture is diluted with water, saturated with sodium chloride and shaken out with light petroleum to remove volatile substances other than alcohol; the latter remaining in the residue is estimated in the usual manner.—Carbon monoxide as a product of combustion of the Bunsen burner, by Dr. **Thorpe**. A laboratory burner consuming 6 cubic feet of coal gas per hour under 0.95 inch pressure evolves 0.022 cubic foot of carbon monoxide when burnt under a sand bath at such a height that the inner cone just impinges on the metal of the bath.—The following papers are descriptive of the compounds mentioned, and are not of general interest:—Derivatives of β-resorcylic acid and of protocatechuic acid, by Dr. W. H. **Perkin**, jun., and Mr. **Schiess**.—Synthesis of *N*-ethyl-, *N*-methyl- and *N*-benzyl-benziminoethers, by Dr. **Lander**.—The condensation of phenyl ethyl ketone with benzalacetophenone and of acetophenone with benzalpropiophenone, by Dr. **Abell**.—Synthesis of 1 : 3 : 5 triphenyl-2 : 4-dimethyl*cyclo*pentane and of 1 : 3 : 5-triphenyl-2-methyl-*cyclo*pentane, by Dr. **Abell**.—Formation of carbazoles by the interaction of phenols, in the orthoketonic form, with arylhydrazines, by Prof. **Japp** and Mr. **Maitland**. (1) Dimorphism of α-methylanhydracetonebenzil. (2) The oxidation products of the methyl homologues of anhydracetonebenzil, by Prof. **Japp** and Mr. **Michie**.—Action of hypobromites on amides, by Dr. **Lapworth** and Mr. **Nicholls**.—Derivatives of menthyl cyanoacetate, by Messrs. **Bowack** and **Lapworth**.—The influence of nitro-groups on the reactivity of halogen derivatives of benzene, by Dr. **Lapworth**. A restatement of the view that the reactivity of the halogens in *ortho*- and *para*-halogenated nitrobenzenes is due to the assumption of the elements of a molecule of water by the nitro-group, with subsequent intramolecular changes, leading to the production of a tautomeric form of a nitrophenol with the loss of a molecule of a haloid acid.

EDINBURGH.

Geological Society, February 5.—Dr. J. Horne presided.—Mrs. Dr. Ogilvie **Gordon** gave a demonstration of some of the results obtained by her geological survey of the Fassa district in South Tyrol, made in 1900–1901. The lecture, which was entitled "The Fassa-Monzoni District or Simultaneous Duplex Crust Movements," was illustrated by Mrs. Gordon's lantern views, geological maps and sections, rock specimens and mineralogical slides. In describing the succession of Triassic strata, Mrs. Gordon pointed out two distinct advances made by her work: (1) She had discovered the presence of Wengen-Cassian Marls with characteristic fossils in the midst of the Middle Triassic Limestones, whereas hitherto these fossiliferous strata had been reported to be absent in Fassa. The Wengen series comprise bedded tuffs and lavas, tufaceous grits, shales, and limestones like those in Gröden and Enneberg; the Cassian strata are chiefly marls and marly limestones. (2) She had determined the presence of a definite band of fossiliferous marls and Crinoidal and Oolitic Limestones between the Lower and Middle Trias, as a constant member in all undisturbed sections. Hitherto these limestones had been described as a rarely present facies of the lower horizons of Middle Triassic Limestones. The fossils collected in them by Mrs. Gordon were examined by Dr. Broili, Munich Museum, and identified by him as Upper Werfen (Lower Trias) or closely allied types. The establishment of this definite passage-zone between Lower and Middle Trias was an important addition to the geology of South Tyrol. Further, it corresponded to the horizon of the "Reichenhall Limestone" and the "Myophoria Beds" in North Tyrol, and probably also to the well-known "Röth" horizon in the North German Trias. Throughout the Tertiary crust-movements in the Alps, this passage-zone had been the *great crush-zone* of the district. It occurred in Fassa below a massive development of calcareous rocks, and above an almost equal thickness of mixed deposits; it was, therefore, a well-marked "critical" zone, within the earth's crust, interleaved between rock material presenting strongly contrasted physical characters. One of the *general* results of the lecturer's detailed survey had been to prove that porphyrite sills and sheets had been intruded in Fassa into the local fault lines and planes of crust deformation which developed during Middle and Late Tertiary Alpine movements. After indicating on her geological map the complete sequence of the igneous rocks which she had proved at Monzoni (see *Geological Magazine,* July, 1902), Mrs. Gordon proceeded to describe her results regarding cross-fold formation. Several deformational movements had affected this district. In the first place, undulations directed east and west had formed a steep southern face and a long northern slope, the width of an undulation being about four and a half miles. These had been deformed by *oblique* cross-folds, which developed along two directions, E.N.E., W.S.W. and W.N.W.-E.S.E., the E.N.E.-W.S.W. direction being the principal axis of deformation. During these "Asta" movements the steep south faces of the original plications were overthrust towards S.S.E., or locally towards S.S.W., and the first inrush of molten rock occurred into zones of crust-attenuation and fracture. Still later another duplex deformational system (the Judicarian) was superinduced upon the earlier; the principal axis was N.N.E.-S.S.W. in direction, but the leading N.N.E.-S.S.W. faults were cut by N.N.W.-S.S.E. companion faults. Horizontal differential movements had occurred, and local thrusts and shear slips took place again, fragmenting the previous thrust-masses and igneous intrusions. Mrs. Gordon showed by reference to her map that the most intense effects of crust-deformation had been coeval with this advanced stage in the superposition of duplex deformational systems upon the original and fundamental east-west undulations. The larger intrusions of augite porphyrite had passed into fault-planes, which were associated with the advanced stages of movement. A subsequent epoch of crust-adjustment and surface-erosion had ensued, characterised by local subsidences taking place preeminently along the previous crust-fractures. Local crumplings had then occurred, chiefly around large masses of igneous rock or the larger deformation fragments of Triassic Limestone. Small igneous intercalations of highly differentiated rock material accompanied these inthrows. Mrs. Gordon's interpretation of this remarkable series of cross-movements was based upon the principle of the simultaneous action of paired resultant strains acting along N.E.-S.W. and N.W.-S.E. directions, the precise directive angle varying in proportion as the east-west or the north-south stresses due to crust-compression were the more powerful, and also in accordance with particular local modifications of the regional strains. The address gave rise to prolonged discussion, in which Mr. Cadell, Mr. Clough, Mr. Cunningham-Craig, Mr. Bailey and the chairman took part.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, February 2.—M. Albert Gaudry in the chair.—Remarks by M. Ph. van **Tieghem** on a memoir "Sur les Ochnacées."—Contribution to the history of fossil man, by M. Albert **Gaudry.** Most of the fossil remains of man date from the Glacial epoch, contemporary with the reindeer and mammoth. But there are a few fossil specimens which appear to be earlier than the Glacial epoch, and to date from a warmer period of the Quaternary. It has been generally concluded that, as a result of the extension of the Scandinavian glaciers, the existing animals, including man, were driven south. The question of the origin of the men of the warmer period is more difficult. From a comparison of the dentition of a skull discovered at Mentone, and dating from the latter period, with that of the fossils of the Glacial period and of existing races, the conclusion is drawn that these men were indigenous to the southern regions, but as these results are arrived at from the examination of a single specimen, further confirmation of this view is necessary.—On the heart of tuberculous subjects, by MM. Ch. **Bouchard** and **Balthazard.** A preliminary comparison of the hearts of healthy and tuberculous subjects appeared to show that in tuberculous males the heart is smaller than in healthy males, whilst in tuberculous females the heart is very nearly normal. A more detailed study of these subjects showed, however, the influence of the stage of the disease and also the effect of predisposition. The opinion which has often been expressed, but never clearly demonstrated, that smallness of the heart predisposes to tuberculosis is now confirmed by these observations.—On the absorption of light in symmetrical crystalline bodies and in certain disymmetrical media, such as substances naturally isotropic, solid or fluid, affected by magnetism and submitted to its action, by M. J. **Boussinesq.**—On the latest comet, by M. **Perrotin.** The Giacobini comet is not identical with the Tempel-Swift comet, and is probably new.—Approximate algebraic expressions for transcendental, logarithmic and exponential functions, by M. J. A. **Normand.**—On the viscosity in a vitreous medium, by M. P. **Duhem.**—On the polarisation of the X-rays, by M. R. **Blondlot.** All attempts made hitherto to produce polarisation of the X-rays have been without positive results, and the possibility of their being actually polarised on emission from the tube seemed worthy of examination. The use of a small electric spark, similar to that already used by the author in his researches on the velocity of propagation of the X-rays, as an analyser, showed that this view is in accordance with the facts observed; a bundle of X-rays has the same asymmetry as a bundle of polarised light rays. Quartz and sugar turn the plane of polarisation of the X-rays in the same sense as that of light, rotations up to 40° having been observed. The secondary X-rays, or δ-rays, are equally polarised; active substances turn the plane of polarisation in the contrary sense to that of light. The author regards it as extremely probable that magnetic rotation exists both for the X-rays and the δ-rays, and further experiments upon this are in progress.—The perpetual secretary informed the Academy of the death of M. Rebouf, correspondent in the section of chemistry.—M. Léon Labbé was elected a free academician in the place of the late M. Damour.—Observations of the comet 1903 *a,* made with the 35 cm. equatorial of the Observatory of Lyons, by MM. J. **Guillaume** and G. Le **Cadet.**—Provisional elements of the new Giacobini comet (1903 *a*), by M. G. **Fayet.**—Observations of the sun made at the Observatory of Lyons with the 16 cm. Brunner equatorial during the fourth quarter of 1902, by M. J. **Guillaume.** The results are summarised in three tables, giving the number of sun-spots, their distribution in latitude and the distribution of the faculæ in latitude.—On a rectilineal band of Jupiter, oblique abnormally to the equator, observed in December, 1902, and January, 1903, by M. **Amann.**—On groups of substitutions, by M. G. A. **Miller.**—On active couples of permutations, by M. Désiré **André.**—On slipping in fluids, by M. **Hadamard.**—On the reciprocal influence of two neighbouring oscillators: the character of the discontinuities, by M. Marcel **Brillouin.**—New researches on the expansion of nickel steel, by M. C. E. **Guillaume** (p. 352).—On the esterification of mannite by phosphoric acid by M. P. **Carré.**—On the signification of experiments made in balloons on the respiratory exchanges, by M. J. **Tissot.** A criticism of some results published by Schrœtter and Zuntz. The author sees no reason to doubt the accuracy of the experimental results previously published by him, and summarises the conclusions to be arrived at from these experiments.—Contribution to the morphology of the ligaments accessory to the temporomaxillary articulation by M. J. **Chaine.**—On the presence of ergastoplasmic formations in the follicular epithelium of birds, by Mlle. Marie **Loyez.**—Observations on the genesis of giant cells, by M. V. **Babes.** Besides simple cell division, budding occupies an important place in the growth of tissues, and a large proportion of giant cells are only modifications of these buds. This view is applied to the consideration of the growth of the placenta, giant tuberculous cell myxo-sarcoma, and other cases.—The ratio of the weight of the liver to the total weight of the animal, by M. E. **Maurel.** Except during the earliest period of life, for the same animal species of different ages, the ratio of the weight of the liver to the surface remains constant. This constancy of ratio exists also for different varieties of the same species, although, as in the case of the dog, there may be considerable differences of volume.—Observations on *Monas vulgaris*, by M. P. A. **Dangeard.**—Mendel's law and the constant characters of hybrids, by M. Hugo **de Vries.**—On the comparative structure of the point of junction in grafted plants, by M. Lucien **Daniel.** A study of the point of union of the graft showed that even when the operation is made between plants as like as possible, and by the same process, the structure is essentially variable and is dependent on the mode of cicatrisation. As a result of these differences of structure, the conduction of the sap is modified more or less in each graft. The great differences observed explain the contradictory results obtained by different observers.—On vegetation in atmospheres rich in carbon dioxide, by M. E. **Demoussy.** It was shown that the gases given off by earth and manure are favourable to vegetation, and further experiments proved that this result was due to the influence of carbon dioxide alone. The conclusion is drawn that plants may profit to a very high degree from the presence of a small excess of carbonic acid in the atmosphere—On the granitic rocks of the *massif* of Beni-Toufout, between El-Milia and Collo, Algeria, by M. Pierre **Termier.**—The existence of the Upper Jurassic and the infra-Cretaceous in the Island of Crete, by M. L. **Cayeux.**—On the quantities of phosphorus contained in flour, by M. **Balland.**

DIARY OF SOCIETIES.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

ROYAL SOCIETY, at 4.30.—On the Decline of the Injury Current in Mammalian Nerve, and its Modification by Changes of Temperature. Preliminary communication: Miss S. C. M. Sowton and J. S. Macdonald.—On the Negative Variation in the Nerves of Warm-Blooded Animals: Dr. N. H. Alcock.—On the Optical Activity of Hæmoglobin and Globin: Prof. A Gamgee, F.R.S., and A. Croft Hill.—On the Nucleo-Proteids of the Pancreas, Thymus and Suprarenal Gland, with especial reference to their Optical Activity: Prof. A. Gamgee, F.R.S., and Prof. W. Jones.—Studies in the Morphology of Spore-producing Members. No. V. General Comparisons and Conclusion: Prof. F. O. Bower, F.R.S.—Primitive Knot and Early Gastrulation Cavity coexisting with Independent Primitive Streak in Ornithorhynchus: Prof. J. T. Wilson and J. P. Hill.—The Brain of the Archæoceti: Prof. Elliot Smith.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 5.—Arctic and Antarctic Exploration: Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, at 8.—If the adjourned discussion on the Metric System is concluded at the Meeting on February 5, the adjourned discussion of Messrs. Scott and Esson's paper will be taken.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, at 5.30.—Note on a Point in a Recent Paper by Prof. D. Hilbert: E. T. Dixon—Some Properties of Binodal Quartics: H. Hilton.—The Field of Force due to a Moving Electron: Prof. A. W. Conway.—On Birational Transformations of the Type of Inversion: Prof. W. Burnside.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 9.—Health Dangers in Food: Prof. Sheridan Delépine.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, at 5.—Anniversary Meeting.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY, at 5.—Address by the President elect.

MALACOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—Annual General Meeting.—Address on the Molluscan Larva in Classification: Prof. G. B. Howes, F.R.S.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—The Construction and Setting-out of Tunnels in the London Clay: H. A. Bartlett.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16

VICTORIA INSTITUTE, at 4.30.—The Cheesewring, Cornwall, and its Teachings: Prof. Edward Hull, F.R.S.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—Paper Manufacture: Julius Hübner.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 5.—The Physiology of Digestion: Prof. Allan Macfadyen.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.—On some new Species of Spiders belonging to the Families Pisauridæ and Senoculidæ: F. Pickard-Cambridge.—On the Marine Fauna of Zanzibar and British East Africa, from Collections made by the Author in 1901–2: Cyril Crossland.—On the Habits of the Hoolock: G. Candler.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—Heraldry in Decoration: George W. Eve.

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY, at 5.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—*Paper to be further discussed*:—The Manufacture and Efficiency of Armour-piercing Projectiles: D. Carnegie.—*Paper to be read, time permitting*:—Mechanical Handling of Material: G. F. Zimmer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—A Demonstration on the Photomicrography of Opaque Objects as Applied to the Delineation of the Minute Structure of Chalk Fossils: Arthur W. Rowe.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—Three-Colour Printing: Harvey Dalziel.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, at 5.30.—(1) The Molecular Rearrangement of *N*-substituted Imino-Ethers; (2) The Nature and Probable Mechanism of Metal Replacement in Tautomeric Compounds: G. D. Lander.—The Chlorine Derivatives of Pyridine. Part VIII. The Interaction of 2:3:4:5-Tetrachlorpyridine with Ethyl Sodiomalonate: W. J. Sell and F. W. Dootson.—The Biological Method for Resolving Inactive Acids into their Optically Active Components: A. McKenzie and A. Harden.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 7.30.—Report on the Phenological Observations for 1902: E. Mawley.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

ROYAL SOCIETY, at 4.30.—*Probable Papers*:—On the Formation of Definite Figures by the Deposition of Dust: Dr. W. J. Russell, F.R.S.—Mathematical Contributions to the Theory of Evolution. On Homotyposis in Homologous but Differentiated Organs: Prof. Karl Pearson, F.R.S.—The Evaporation of Water in a Current of Air: Dr. E. P. Perman.—On the Determination of Specific Heats, especially at Low Temperatures: H. E. Schmitz.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 5.—Arctic and Antarctic Exploration: Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, at 8.—Electric Pulsation in *Desmodium gyrans*: Prof. J. C. Bose.—*Cerataphis Lataniae*, a remarkable Aphid: Alice L. Embleton.—Specialisation of Parasitism in the Erysiphaceæ: S. E. Salmon.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 3.—Annual General Meeting.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 9—The Measurement of Energy: Principal E. H. Griffiths.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, at 8.—Hydraulic Experiments on a Plunger Pump: Prof. John Goodman.—Experiments on the Efficiency of Centrifugal Pumps: Thomas E. Stanton.

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